IMPORTANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF VARIOUS NATIVE NUT TREES

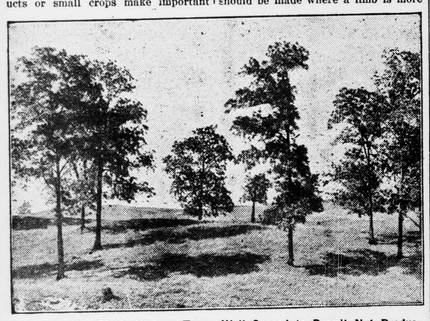
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Native nut trees, such as the black walnut and members of the hickory group including the pecan, have a potential value not generally realized. Aside from the well-known value of the timber of the walnut in the making of furniture, gun-stocks, and airplane propellers, and of the white hickories in the manufacture of automobile wheels, tool handles, and many other articles, and even of pecan wood in its variety of uses, particularly for harness hames, these trees, when rightly selected and placed, form most attractive ornamentals. But, in addition to these uses, which alone are of enough importance to justify the careful preservation of existing trees and the planting of others, they have an economic value in the nuts produced.

These native nuts, even though uncultivated and unimproved, and, perhaps, inferior in shell thickness and cracking quality, are preferred by many to any of the cultivated kinds from Europe and Asia.

Nut Crop Adds to Income.

On many American farms by-products or small crops make important

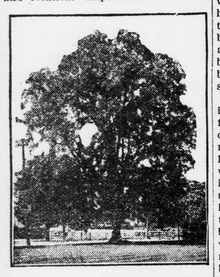


Second-Growth Black Walnut Trees, Well Spaced to Permit Nut Production.

additions to the income, and in many localities nut trees planted about the farm buildings, along the highways, or in other unoccupied spaces, or old trees that have been left in the clearing away of the original forest, are depended upon to add noticeably to the bank account. Forward-looking farmers want to make their trees produce the best nuts and in the greatest possible quantity.

First of all, every tree intended to bear nuts in quantity needs ample space, 60 feet being none too great an interval between trees of equal rate of growth, and larger trees, unless on the shady side, should be 100 feet apart. A fertile soil that is reasonably moist is best for nut trees, well-drained clay loam being the most desirable.

Variety is next in importance to soil and location. Experienced observers



Well Developed Black Walnut, Highly Prized for Its Ornamental Value and the Nuts It Produces.

know that nut trees do not come true to seed, and that the only way to reproduce a variety or an identical type is by grafting or budding, as is done with apples, peaches, pears, and other fruits. Nurserymen in the northern part of the country are now propagating several varieties of black walnuts, pecans, hickories, and butternuts by these methods, but due to the fact that active interest began only a decade ago, none of these varieties has been given much opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness as a money-crop producer. However, several varieties are promising.

Mature native trees that are well situated may be made more valuable by top-working. By "top-working" is meant the replacing of the original top with a new top of another variety. It has been practiced for a long time by fruit growers to increase the value of seedling trees and trees of inferior varieties, and owners of nut trees are now adopting the method. The steps to be taken are: (1) The selection of trees, taking into account the things just mentioned; (2) the choice of varieties to be used, and the making sure of scions or bud sticks at the proper time; (3) the cutting back of the tops during the latter part of the dormant period or very early in the spring; (4) the actual process of grafting or budding; and (5) the subsequent care of the new growth.

Cutting Back the Tops.

In cutting back the tops preparatory to budding or grafting, certain rules should be rigidly followed: (1) No cut should be made where a limb is more than six inches in diameter, and a limit of three inches is preferred; (2) all cuts should be made so they will heal of themselves if, by chance, they receive no further attention; (3) cuts should be made in late winter while the trees are still dormant, or, at the latest, just before the leaves appear; (4) cuts should always be made slightly above a bud, which will assure renewal in case the graft should fail.

Grafting may be done by the common cleft method or the slip-bark method. The former is usually employed when the tree is still dormant and the latter at any time during the growing period, but the scions used must always be dormant, and as scions in that condition are seldom available after the first of April neither method is of much interest just now. It is now too late to top-work trees this season, but those that have been cut back and small trees that may be budded without cutting back may be left until late summer or autumn, so that scions (then called bud sticks) of the better varieties may be obtained and buds from them inserted in the bark of the new shoots.

Specially devised tools for removing the buds from the bud sticks and for removing pieces of bark of identical size from the stock are on the market. Several are illustrated in Farmers' Bulletin 700, Pecan Culture, which contains much information of interest to nut propagators, and which may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Budding by the "patch bud" method may be done at any time when the bark of the stock slips readily. On trees of rapid growth the bark will slip at almost any time in the summer. On young trees not cut back budding may be done in the first half of the growing season, whereas new shoots grown from below cut-off tops should be of sufficient size for budding during the latter half of the season. Dry spells frequently cause the bark to tighten, but rains will loosen it later. The season for budding sometimes extends until the trees begin to go dormant. During the latter half of the season buds may be selected from those formed at the base of the present season's growth. Most of them will remain dormant until the following spring.

DEATH WARRANTS FOR POOR SIRES

Farmers List Stock and Agree to Use Only Purebreds.

Live Stock Owners Show Determination to Put Herds of Entire Community on Better Paying Basis—Many Enroll.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The determination of groups and associations of live-stock owners to put herds of entire communities on a better paying basis is shown by records of the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with its better-sires activities. Participation in the federal-state campaign for "Better Sires-Better Stock" involves the signing of a blank in which a farmer lists his breeding stock and agrees to use purebred sires for all classes of farm animals kept. The blanks are distributed in most cases by county agents and are virtually death warrants for grade and scrub sires.

In one day recently the department received 182 such blanks signed by farmers in Rockingham county, Virginia, and indorsed by Charles W. Wampler, county agent. Other large numbers received in one day from individual communities were 39 from Green county, Ohio, and 37 from Guernsey county, Ohio.

Purebred sires of inferior quality are often disposed of along with scrubs and grades in accordance with the requirement that the purebreds listed must be of sufficient merit to be worthy of heading herds and flocks.

Leading Farmer Is Reader.

The leading farmer is the reading farmer. Good material for a working farm library can be had from the publications of the extension service, the experiment station, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Use Barley as Hog Feed.

It is expected that barley will be used much more in the future as a hog feed, especially when there is a scarcity of corn and when barley is comparatively cheap.

COLLAR OF BIG IMPORTANCE

Should Fit Neck and Shoulders of Horse to Prevent Sores—Bathe in Salt Water.

Since the power of a horse is applied through the collar, it is of utmost importance that the collar should fit the neck and shoulders. Carelessness in using badly fitting collars not only develops sores and ugly scars but many times causes horses to become balky. Horses' shoulders should be bathed in salt water every evening in order to harden them.

CULTIVATION IS IMPORTANT

While Weather Is Leading Factor, Much Will Depend on Management—Keep Weeds Down.

Cultivation is a very important part of farm practice. While the weather is a very important factor much will always depend upon management. Farmers who arrange to cultivate corn, cotton, sorghum and other crops before the ground really needs it are the farmers who usually make the largest yields. Get a start on the weeds and keep ahead of them.

Height of a Horse.

The height of a horse is spoken of as being so many "hands"—a hand measuring four inches. The height is measured from the top of the shoulder to the ground.

Benefits of Fertilizing.

Fertilizing vegetables not only increases yields, but improves quality and induces earliness.

Prevents Hog Cholera.

Sanitation in the hog lot prevents cholera.

Clothes to Be Made at Home

Simple and inexpensive clothes, made at home by the amateur dressmaker, not only reduce the cost of milady's wardrobe, but afford a satisfaction known to every woman—having something made the way it is wanted.

The problem of limiting expense and at the same time having charming clothes is one which almost every woman faces at one time or another. This problem may be solved successfully by adopting the plan of the thrifty housekeeper and working on a budget. Hit-or-miss spending is as disastrous in dress as it is in any branch of household expenditure or in business.

One way of being well dressed at all times, observes a fashion writer in the New York Tribune, is that of supplementing the expensive models which one must buy with a few simple clothes made at home. It is well to take a lesson from the French women, and if one cannot have a great many beautiful clothes get a few that are good, wear them constantly and then get new ones. In this way it is possible to be much more fashionably dressed than by having a large number of nondescript suits, frocks and hats.

Organdie Frock of Slender Outline.

Dotted swiss was selected for one model because it is popular with women all over the country and makes a comfortable and practical dress. This dress is worked out in black, dotted with white. Interest is added by white linen ribbon embroidered with black dots, which is used for a sash and to bind the neck of the frock. The scallops are embroidered in white.

An organdie dress robbed of its fluffiness may not appeal to the flapper, but it does appeal to almost every woman who has passed the flapper stage. Dresses of the crisper muslins would have a much greater appeal were they more clinging in outline. A fluffy organdie dress carries no appeal except to those who are exceedingly slender.

A straightline frock of dark red organdie has sleeves and sash of white organdie ornamented with crisp little flowers made of red and white muslins.

Patchwork Pockets From Vivid Silks.

Ways of embellishing clothes and adding to simple frocks touches that bring them into an entirely new realm are as important as are the clothes themselves; oftentimes they are more so.

A great many women like little or no trimming on their clothes; others enjoy touches of color, ribbons and laces. This is more or less a matter of taste, and it would be making rather a strong statement to say that one is good taste and the other bad.

Things of this sort depend largely on individual temperament. There is no reason why a woman should not have any kind of trimming she likes, especially in these days when so many perhaps here and there a scattering of embroidery in the most pleasing of color combinations. Or, again, the fabric is dyed in the most delicate of pastel shades, embroidered in self-tone or left perfectly plain as in the case of many cotton voiles. Rodier, the artistic creator and producer of novelty fabrics, is showing materials of this character.

Ginghams are always good. They are cheerful to look at, reasonable in price, durable and well suited for country frocks, so there is a great deal to recommend them.

A charming dress for warm summer mornings may be made of green and white checked gingham in the following way: Cut the bodice portion just like a chemise dress and join long flowing sleeves to a very low shoulder line. Gather a full skirt to the chemise

The Winsome Blue and White Canadian Homespun Frock, Embroidered in a Cross-Stitch Done With Black Yarn.

portion slightly below the normal waistline. The neck may be cut square or in boat shape and finished with a bias fold of green organdie underkind with one of white.

Dress Easily Made at Home.

The sleeves should be edged with organdie in two colors to match the neck. Now make a narrow belt of the red organdie, or of the gingham if you like, and line it with white, allowing the white to show at either edge in the form of a piping. Ornament this with two tiny, stiff bows of the green, trimmed with white. Tie the girdle in the back, permitting the stiff little bows to come at either side of the front.

The skirt may be plain or it may have two large tucks encircling it. If further ornamentation is desired, sew the tucks in a long running stitch with green worsted and trim the neck and sleeves in the same way.

Neither worsted nor organdie is a new trimming for gingham dresses, but evidently designers have not been able to think of anything prettier to take their place, for we have them used more profusely than ever this year. This is especially true of organdie. Quantities of organdie trimmings are seen.

Tapes and strings, such as are used to tie packages in the shops, have been rediscovered; that is, they have been found decidedly decorative when dyed in bright colors and applied to wash dresses. The tape is used either in white or color on linen frocks for binding the edges and for embroidery. When used for embroidery it is intermingled with stitches in cotton threads.

Such a trimming is effectively carried out on a dress of heavy cerise linen, the bodice of which is plain and straight, with a skirt joined to it low on the hips. The skirt laps over at one side and where it fastens there is an embroidered panel. The dress is bound on all edges with the white tape, which affords a pleasing contrast with the linen.

Summer frocks, whether they be in chemise form or in two pieces, usually are made to slip on over the head. In each instance the waist portion is usually slashed to enable the wearer to don the garment more readily.

Gay Color Note.

It is a fashion these days to have the inside drawers of a sewing table a brilliant color that gives a decorative note when the drawer is open. For instance, the drawers could be finished with emerald green or rose color, and the inside of the sewing basket lined in the same gay manner. These inexpensive and simple color notes add immensely to the beauty of a room; that is, if they are wisely planned and not too startling.

Allover Lace Gown.

The all-over lace gown seems to be a favorite just now, in white and black as well as various more or less high shades. To give a lace gown a youthful touch, one designer used many narrow ruffles of chiffon in contrasting color, four circling the skirt.

Dress of Beige Kasha, Having Pockets and Collar of Old-Fashioned Patchwork, Outlined With Embroidery Stitch.

kinds are offered and all are so rich in suggestion. Because one woman likes her clothes plain and of severe simplicity is no reason why another should sacrifice her individuality by copying her neighbor.

Another very attractive and simply-made frock is of beige cloth.

A trimming of buttons is used on the outside of the sleeve and down the side of the skirt, but the note of real novelty lies in the collar and pockets of old-fashioned patchwork; that is, bits of silk of various colors pieced together and outlined by embroidery stitches. This trimming has the indorsement of Paris, as it was used by ever so many of the great French dressmakers on their spring models.

New Cotton Materials.

Every spring brings out new and wonderful cotton materials, wonderful in the fact that they are so sheer—having much the appearance of chiffon—and that the designs are so intricately and beautifully woven into the material in color or self-tone, with

GINGHAM CORSET IS THE LATEST

Garment Promises as Much Gay Frivolity in Color as the Present Flapper Shoes.

The gingham corset promises as much gay frivolity in color as the present flapper shoes. The corsets are for summer wear, in several colors, chiefly pink, white and lavender, with elastic at the top.

The ultra-modern girl will be a study in oddity and ornament, following the French style. Beads and embroidery, either singly or in combination, figure in the decorative scheme, as does fringe, either of cloth or kid.

New bathing suits, which appeared at Coney Island, where 75,000 persons went bathing recently, caused a commotion. The suits were of every color of the rainbow, open work on the side with deep V-back and extremely short skirts, and were worn with low rolled stockings.

To Wash Lace.

You can wash your delicate lace collar beautifully, and retain the original shape and size, if you baste the collar on a piece of white cotton fabric and wash it on that. Use lukewarm water and white soap and do not rub the collar, just squeeze it. Rinse thoroughly and dry in direct sunlight.

Lace Is Popular.

Lace is extensively used as trimming this season. While the narrow valenciennes is much used in clusters and motifs on silk and cotton frocks the heaviest patterns in Venice, Milan, guipure and Irish lace will be among the displays. There is a revival of the Carrickmacross lace. Many of the summer frocks are trimmed with it and it is largely used for collar and cuff sets.

The Knitted Cape.

Smart little frocks can be made from last year's knitted cape. Some dye and a new metal girdle will quite conceal the secret that it is a "made over" garment.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR JUNE 25

REVIEW: JUDAH'S PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY

GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."—Ps. 33:12.

PRIMARY AND JUNIOR TOPIC—Men Who Obeyed God.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—True and False Leaders of Judah.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Some Lessons From Judah's History.

I. Central Thought of Each Lesson Gathered Around the Key Words of the Day's Lesson Subject, Namely, Prosperity and Adversity.

A good outline is the following from Crannell's Pocket Lessons:

1. Judah's Prosperity. Based on—
   (1) Reliance on God, lesson 1.
   (2) Courageous Venture for God, lesson 2.
   (3) Business Methods for God, lesson 3.
   (4) The Vision of God, lesson 5.
   (5) The Law and Leadership of God, lesson 7.
   (6) Wise Leadership Back to God, lesson 8.
2. Judah's Adversity. Due to—
   (1) Presuming Upon God's Blessing, lesson 4.
   (2) Presuming Upon God's Purpose, lesson 9.
   (3) Rejecting God's Word, lesson 10.
   (4) Persecuting God's Messenger lesson 11.
   (5) Disloyalty to God and Man, lesson 12.

II. Golden Text Review.

Assign the texts to your class the preceding Sunday and ask them to show how the lesson illumines the text, or ask the class to prepare on all the texts and have the members of the class draw the text and give the answer.

III. Character Study or Portrait Review.

Assign the following characters the Sunday before: Asa, Joash, Jehoiada, Uzziah, Isaiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Jeremiah, Baruch, Jehoiakim, Ebed-melech, Zedekiah.

This method can be made very profitable, especially when written work is required or desirable.

IV. The Summary Method.

This method calls for the salient facts of each lesson with a statement of its outstanding teaching.

Note the following suggestions:

Lesson 1. Asa cleared the land of idolatry and called upon Judah to seek the Lord. Because he rested upon the Lord, God gave him victory over his enemies.

Lesson 2. Athaliah attempted to destroy the seed royal and then usurp the throne. Jehoiada checkmated her by hiding away Joash for six years. At an appointed time Joash was crowned king and the usurper slain. Every attempt to thwart God's purpose not only fails, but involves the rebel in ruin.

Lesson 3. Jesus arose from the dead, showed himself to His disciples and sent them forth as witnesses for Him. Certainty of the resurrection of Christ is essential to witness for Him.

Lesson 4. Uzziah made a notable civic and military record, but his success lifted up his heart with pride. In his pride he presumptuously intruded into the priest's office. As a judgment God smote him with leprosy. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Lesson 5. Isaiah's vision of God brought him to a sense of his sinfulness. Man's supreme need today is a vision of God.

Lesson 6. Isaiah foresaw the end of all strife in the world through the establishment of Christ's kingdom. Peace and restoration shall come to the earth when Christ shall come and remove from men's hearts the cause for strife.

Lesson 7. Hezekiah led his people back to God. This he did by means of the passover feast. The only way for a sinning and divided people to get back to God and be united is around the crucified Lord.

Lesson 8. Through the repairing of the temple the law of God was found. When it was read before the king it brought penitent sorrow. God accepted his penitence and postponed the evil day. The proof that he was penitent was that he took away all the abominations from the land.

Lesson 9. Jeremiah was arrested and brought to trial before the princes because he boldly proclaimed God's word to the nation. The one whom God calls to proclaim His word should faithfully discharge his duty regardless of what men may do unto Him.

Lesson 10. Jehoiakim tried to destroy God's Word by burning it. The book was restored with added words of judgment. Trying to destroy God's Word will not avert His judgments.

Lesson 11. Because of Jeremiah's fidelity to God he was cast into prison. Casting the prophet into the dungeon will not turn aside God's judgments.

Lesson 12. Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and carried away the people captives. Though God's judgments tarry they eventually fall.

The Bond of Perfectness.

Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering; forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness.—Colossians 3:12-14.

To Them Which Have No Hope.

I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.—I Thessalonians 4:13 and 14.

In His Steps.

For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps.—I Peter 2:21.

Trusting Men.

The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—Cavour.

Silence Is Golden.

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech.—Martin Farquhar Tupper.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER
COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

ZOO CREATURES

"I have double eyelids," said the Emu, "even if my long legs do look very funny and as if they were carrying around a body of gray hay.

"My feet are long and my legs are long and my face is somewhat blue, but I am a sensible creature and I let my mate do a lot of the work for me.

"Oh yes, I know how to do the helpless act!"

"What is the helpless act?" asked Billie Brownie, who had come to pay a visit to many of his zooland friends.

"Well," said the Emu, "you will see quite often the kind of a creature who cannot do things and who will not learn how. Oh yes. Well, that kind of a creature very often doesn't want to learn so that there will be no call upon him or her for work.

"Now they will say:

"'I would help you but I don't know how.'

"And so they appear helpless and get out of doing things, and it's almost always done on purpose."

Now Billie Brownie had long ago been given the ability by old Mother Nature to understand the language of all her children.

He stopped and spoke to the Manchurian Crane, whose relatives lived in Siberia, Japan and China.

"We were treated as sacred cranes in Japan once upon a time," he told Billie Brownie.

Then Billie Brownie spoke to the White-Necked Crane.

"Our homes are usually on the open plains. We build our nests as a rule on the ground and there we lay the eggs of white with their little specks of brown."

Next Billie Brownie spoke to the Camels as they were always great friends of his. As they chewed and moved their mouths from side to side they said:

"Hello, Billie Brownie. We're glad you're fond of us. We're glad of that indeed."

Then he spoke to Mr. Indian Antelope.

"I was born here," he said. "Yes, I was born here in the zoo. So, Billie Brownie, if you ever want to point out my birthplace to your friends you will know that here it is.

"Yes, you can say:

"'Here is the home of the Indian Antelope. Now all say:

"'Is it really! How interesting.'"

"That is what you can say."

"You can also add," said Mrs. Indian Antelope, "that I was born here too.

"Mr. Indian Antelope is black and white while I am brown and white. I have no horns and he has. I am smaller than he is and I am quite shy and timid.

"I spring, four legs at a time, you

"Oh, Yes, I Know How."

know—in a great nervous hurry. That is, I do this when I am nervous."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Indian Antelope, "Billie Brownie understands. He is quick at understanding, which is lucky for you, my dear."

Mrs. Indian Antelope smiled.

"I understand, never fear," said Billie Brownie.

Then Billie went to say "Hello" to the White-Bearded Gnu.

His white hair was around his eyes and upon his chin and he was talking to his cousin, the Brindled or Blue Gnu, and to his other cousin, the White-Tailed Gnu.

They were all rather gloomy looking and didn't have much to say for themselves.

"We came from Africa," the White-Tailed Gnu said. "We have queer looks.

"I know that my nose is strange in shape, my horns are as queer as can be.

"My hips are ridiculous and my long tail, which looks like the tail of a horse, is quite absurd for me.

"Years ago a member of my family was called the 'Horned Horse.' But of course he wasn't a horned horse any more than I am now, and none of my family were, but we do look a little that way. Yes, a little that way," he ended as Billie Brownie said that he feared it was time for him to leave.

What Made Him Crazy.

Willie had been sent on an errand to the home of the rich Mr. Lott. He returned with the astonishing news that Mr. Lott was going crazy.

"What makes you think that?" his father asked.

"The way he talked," said Willie. "When I went into the room to see him, he said, 'Boy where is your hat?' and there it was on my head all the time."

The Noble Darling.

"Willie," said his mother, "your clothes are wet. You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother," said Willie, bravely; "I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling!" cried his mother. "Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother," replied Willie. "I jumped in so as to be there when he fell in."

Polygon Defined.

Teacher—What is a polygon?
Pupil—A dead parrot.

Important Question.

"Say, papa," exclaimed little five-year-old Jennie, "I want to ask you an important question."

"What is it, Jennie?" asked her father.

"Well," replied the youthful diplomat, "to-morrow is my birthday and I would like to know what you think I would like to have for my birthday."

Textile manufacturing plants in North Carolina now under operation represent an invested capital of more than $200,000,000.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.25½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.20½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 70½ to 71 cents per bushel for carlots on spot; contract, spot, 69¾c asked; No. 3 white, 46 asked.

Oats—Carloads prime nearby yellow on spot worth about $3.50 per barrel.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47c asked; No. 3 white, 46 asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90@95c.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $30; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $28; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Fair to good grades of timothy and mixed hay are quotable at within the range of $18@21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@38½c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 33@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 27@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 26@28; Ohio rolls, 26@27; West Virginia rolls, 26@27; storepacked, 26; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 26@28.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 24c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 45@50; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 40@45; small spring, 1¼ lbs. and less, 35@40; do, white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 40; do, smaller, 30@35; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45.

Ducks — Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20c; do, white pekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3½ lbs. and up, per lb., 28@30. Pigeons, per pair, old, 35@40; do, do, young, 35@40.

Potatoes—No. 1 stock in fairly good demand. Old, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; No. 2, 50@75c.

New Potatoes—E. S., Va., No. 1, per brl., $5@6; do, No. 2, $3@3.50; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, per brl., $4.50@5; do, No. 2, $2.75@3; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $4.50@5; No. 2, $2.75@3; South Carolina and Georgia, No. 1, per brl., $5@5.50; No. 2, $3@3.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25. Yams, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2, red, $1.28; No. 2, hard, $1.29; No. 1, Manitoba, $1.44¼, and No. 2, mixed Durum, $1.31¼, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, and No. 2, white, 79½c, and No. 2, mixed, 46@46½.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 2 white, 46½@47c.

Hay—Steady; No. 1, $31@35; No. 2, $29@31; No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 25½@27½c; do, firsts, 24@25; storage packed, extra firsts, 27¼@28½; do, firsts, 26@27; New Jersey henery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 45; do, uncandled, 39@42; State, nearby and nearby Western henery whites, fancy to extras, 39@39; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26@31.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 19½@20c; do, average run, 19@19¼; State whole milk, twins, fresh, average run, 18¾.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36¾@37½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 36@36½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 32@35½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25½@26.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 33@40c; fowls, 25; roosters, 13; turkeys, 20.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2, red winter, $1.21@1.26; do, garlicky, $1.18@1.23.

Corn—No. 2 for exports, 70¼@71½c; No. 3, 69¼@70½; No. 4, 67½@68¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $24@24.50 per ton; No. 2, $21@22; do, No. 3, $18@20; sample, $15@17; no grade, $13@15; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $23@23.50; No. 1, mixed, $21@22.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 25½c; do, firsts, 23½; Western extra firsts, 25½; do, firsts, 24; fancy selected packed, 33@35.

Potatoes—Easier; No. 1, $4.50@6 per brl.; No. 2, $2@3.50.

Cheese—New whole milk fancy flats, held, 25@28c; do, fresh, 19; fair to good, 18@18½; long horn, 19@19½; single daisy held, 25@28; do, fresh, 19½@20.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handy weight veals, per lb., 10½c; choice to fat, heavy veals, 9@10; fair to good, 8½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6@7c; fair to good, 4@12; spring lambs, choice, 12@12½; fair to good, 11@11½; poor and heavy lambs, 9@10.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8c; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@9.40; bulls, $4.15@5.90; cows, $1.50@6.20.

Calves — Weak; veals, $7@11.50; culls, $5@6.50; little calves, $6@6.50; buttermilks, $5.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@5; culls, $2@2.50; lambs, $9@15; culls, $7@8.

In Due Time.

"You can't act until you have had to suffer."

"But how do I know that I shall ever suffer?"

"Oh, you'll suffer when you see another actress getting a little applause."

Defined.

Mr. Cheerio—Why worry over what you owe? Cheer up. Be an optimist

Mr. Bloobody—My good fellow, an optimist is a man who hasn't enough credit to borrow trouble.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. O. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse — Virginia

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Inside Trim, Porch Columns, Brackets, Balusters, Laths, Redwood Shingles, Special Millwork, Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO., Farmville, Va.

Telephone

when you want that next job of Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery — inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 25.

MARSHAL WILSON SLAIN AT HIS HOME

Drew Sword in Attempt to Defend Himself

TWO ASSASSINS CAPTURED

Victim's Fine War Record—Former President Taft Saw Murderers Fleeing From Pursuing Mob.

London.—Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, one of England's most illustrious soldiers, who was Chief of the Imperial Staff during the final stages of the World War, was assassinated on the doorstep of his residence in Eaton Palace by two young men who gave the names of James O'Brien and James Connolly.

The assassins had loitered about waiting an hour for his return from unveiling a memorial to men of the Great Eastern Railway who fell in the war. When he alighted from his motor car Field Marshal Wilson walked up the steps and the men fired several shots at him from close range, three of which took effect, one in the chest, one in the leg and the third in the wrist. The Field Marshal died before he could be taken into the house. His horrified wife heard the shooting and rushed out to find her husband's body dressed in full uniform lying in a pool of blood, with the sword which he had drawn to meet his assailants by his side.

This crime was immediately and inevitably linked in the public mind with the political assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas H. Burke, the Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882. The first impression was in a measure confirmed when Scotland Yard made public the names of the murderers and declared that Connolly had a letter in his possession indicating he was a member of the Irish Republican Army.

Gen. Owen Duffy, chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army in Dublin, immediately denied that that organization had any part in the crime.

The assassins fled several hundred yards before their capture, with police and civilians pursuing afoot and in motors. They passed the residence of the American Ambassador, Col. George Harvey, where former President Taft was a guest. The Chief Justice of the United States and the Ambassador heard the firing and at first thought the shots were aimed at the house. They rushed to the window in time to see the two men flee, but, with the crowd in pursuit, occasionally turning to fire a shot from their weapons, which later proved to be service revolvers.

EAMONN DE VALERA MAKES PLEA

Defeated At Polls, He Asks Dail To Reject Constitution.

Dublin.—Defeated at the polls, Eamonn de Valera called upon Dail Eireann to refuse to ratify the Irish Constitution.

Supporters of the Constitution won a tremendous victory, 55 treatyites being elected against 33 coalitionists, opposed to the treaty, while only six extremists won seats in the Constituent Assembly.

De Valera, in a manifesto, declared the people of Southern Ireland only supported Constitutional candidates because they feared "renewal of an inglorious war."

"Harassed and weary," the Republican chieftain said, "the Irish people supported the Constitution, but their hearts and aspirations are unchanged."

TO TAKE STUMP IN AIRPLANE.

Herrick Plans Flights Over District In Fight For Re-election.

Washington. — The first Congressional campaign via the air is announced.

Representative Manuel Herrick, of Oklahoma, who states that he is "the aerial dare devil of Congress," hopes to win re-election by flying over his district, swooping down to crowds punching his aerial stunts, and telling them of his record in Congress. He will start flying from Memphis, Tenn., then an aviator is now assembling a plane Herrick purchased from the War Department for $600.

POTASH PLANT WRECKED.

Flames Add To Damage After Blast On Match Company Property.

Akron, Ohio.—Seven persons were hurt, three seriously, when the potash plant of the Diamond Match Company at Barberton exploded. The potash plant was destroyed. Flames following the explosion spread to the company's large lumber yards.

TWO BOYS HURT IN EXPLOSION.

May Lose Sight As Result Of Playing With Old Shell.

Washington.—Marvin Harding, 9, and John Scott, 6, was playing with a 3-pound artillery shell, a relic of the English-American War. The shell exploded. Both boys may lose their sight as the result of burns, though none of the fragments struck them.

LEON TROTZKY BACKS RADEK.

Former Envoy Is Supported For Tchitcherin's Post

London.—Leon Trotzky, People's Commissar for War in the Russian Soviet Government, is backing Earl Russell, former Bolshevist envoy to Berlin, to replace George Tchitcherin as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, according to an unconfirmed report received here. It is said that Tchitcherin's resignation is being demanded.

WHEELER PEEVED AT

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Plea For Beer And Wi

Washington.—Wayne B. counsel for the Anti-Saloon was considerably riled over ment made in Chester, Pa., retary of War Weeks in favo islation to permit the sale of light wines.

"Secretary Weeks is not a the beer and wine brigade," said. "He has always been prohibition and is an irree wet. He dodged the vote on hibition, voted for all amendments proposed to the prohibition amendment and th against the resolution."

DR. SUN CAPTU AND HELD PRIS

Former Chinese Presi Hands of His Riva

MUTINY IN NORTHERN

United States Gunboats Get With British Warships The Hurrying To Protect Nationals.

Peking.—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, president of the South China has been taken prisoner by th China forces and is being held on the Chinese cruiser Haich West River near Canton, acc advices received by the Foreign tions here from Canton.

Representatives of Chang defeated war lord of Manchu Wu Pei-Fu, his conqueror, s armistice at Chinvangta. The tions were begun last week British warship there.

Gen. Wu Pei-Fu's Twenty-vision, stationed at Hainbo, a mutiny, which was quelled. boat patrolling the river oppo division's camp crushed the seized the mutineers' ammuni

The Twenty-sixth Division known generally as an unreli

Chinese Troops Mutiny

Shanghai.—Between 10,000 000 northern forces sent aga Yat-Sen's Army in Kiangsi mutined at Kianfu, burned po Kianfu and other nearby ci killed thousands of the resid cording to unconfirmed but ap authentic reports from various at Hankow and